



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-210
Monday
31 October 1994

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Burundi

President Questions Politicians' Motives

AB3110115994 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215
GMT 31 Oct 94

[Italicized passages recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] In Burundi, the head of state, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, gave a news conference yesterday in Bujumbura, the capital. During the news conference he discussed the issue of insecurity in his country at length. The Burundian president, who was trying to answer the questions of a good number of his fellow countrymen, urged Burundians, both Tutsis and Hutus, to live together in harmony in the same country. Listen to Sylvestre Ntibantunganya. He was interviewed in Bujumbura by Festus Nsegeniwa:

[Ntibantunganya] *There is a fundamental and retrograde vision within the political circles for solving the Burundian crisis. Many people think that a solution will be found to the Burundian problem by dividing the country into three parts—into Hutu, Tutsi, and (?Bantu) territories. I have stated previously and will say again: Such ideas are very dangerous. We need to seriously analyze the intentions of politicians who realize that such (?ideas cannot be realized) (?but) who continue to suggest them to the public. Is this not an indirect way of mobilizing people behind ethnic fundamentalism? Have the people of Burundi—Hutus and Tutsis—gone so far that they cannot live together? I think and am sure that that is not the case, and that a solution will come from a peaceful cohabitation of all Burundians based on mutual respect.*

The Burundian head of state also talked about the case of the Army, which is largely dominated by members of the minority Tutsi ethnic group. He therefore encouraged the majority Hutu ethnic group, who are absent from the security force. Let us listen to him talking to Festus Nsegeniwa:

[Ntibantunganya] *Concerning the relationship between the Army and the people, I assure you that this is an issue which is of great concern to the president of the Republic, the political class, and senior Army officials. Are we waiting for the discussions to come to an end before we take action? No, we think and we are sure that measures will be taken to assure those who are worried, to convince those who are undecided, and to slowly lead to the normalization and modernization of [words indistinct], so that everybody may evolve slowly along this path leading to this modernization."*

Rwandan Delegation Holds News Conference

EA2810155394 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800
GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] At the end of its visit to Burundi the Rwandan delegation held a news conference

at which the Rwandan delegates most notably commented on accusations that Rwandan Government troops are responsible for the murder of some 50 Rwandan refugees in the night of 23 October at Gitobe, Ngozi Province.

[Begin unidentified Rwandan official recording] We have experienced these kinds of disguises before; and it is true that we arrived in Burundi at the same time that the tragedy hit the refugees on Burundian territory. We also discussed this tragic event, which we strongly regret, with the Burundian authorities. A clarification needs to be made here: one should not confuse the army and uniforms; army does not mean uniform and uniform does not mean army. You know very well that anyone can buy a uniform anywhere and especially in the circumstances prevailing in our country—I mean especially in Rwanda. [passage omitted]

In other words, this incident occurred as a result of a regional problem where people leave places or countries—I do not know which—to wander here and there, to cross borders here and there, and to perpetrate wrongdoings or even acts of banditry. [passage omitted]

For our part, we are in total control of our soldiers. They have been well disciplined and remain so, and we do not in any case intend to contribute to the destabilization of Burundi. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Gabon

Premier Nguema Announces New Cabinet

AB3110120994 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio
Network in French 0800 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Without further comment, here is the composition of the government of democracy read here by Prime Minister Paulin Obame Nguema.

[Begin Nguema recording] By a decree signed this day by the president of the Republic, the government of the Republic is composed as follows:

Prime Minister, Head of Government, Minister of Interior, Decentralization, and Mobile Security	Nguema, Paulin Obame (Dr.)
Min. of State for: Justice & Keeper of the Seals	Agondjo-Okawe, Pierre-Louis
Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Oye-Mba, Casimir
Equipment and Construction	Myboto, Zacharie
Housing, Urbanization, Lands, Town Planning, and Well-Being, in charge of Relations with Parliament	Ntoutoume Emame, Jean-Francois
Labor, Human Resources, Vocational Training	Pendy-Bouyiki, Jean Remy
Plan & Land Use	Moussavou, Pierre- Claver Maganga

Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Rural Development	Methogo, Emmanuel Ondo
Minister of:	
Health and Population	Mba-Bekale, Serge
Defense, Security & Immigration	Ngari, Idriss (Gen.)
Communications, Culture, Arts, Popular Education, in charge of Human Rights	Sambat, Alexandre
Transport, Merchant Navy, Fisheries, in charge of Tourism and National Parks	Mboumbou-Miyakou, Antoine
Finance, Economy, Budget & Holdings	Matoka, Marcel Doupamby
Civil Service & Administrative Reforms	Abaa, Oyono Simon
Trade, Industry, Small/Medium Size Enterprises, Handicrafts, in charge of Parastats and Privatization	Berre, Andre-Dieudonne
Mines, Energy, & Oil	Toungui, Paul
Higher Education & Scientific Research	(Daffi, Modongo Ovonou)
Water, Forestry, Posts & Telecommunications, and Environment	Magnaga, Martin Fidele
Education, Youth & Sports, in charge of Women's Affairs, Government Spokesperson	Moussavou Missambo, Paulette
Social Affairs and National Solidarity	(Mouyama, Sebastian Mamoulou)
Min. Delegate to:	
The Prime Minister, in Charge of Interior, Decentralization, and Mobile Security	Louis Gaston Mayila
The Minister of Finance, Budget, and Holdings	Ping, Jean
The Minister of Justice & Keeper of the Seals	Nzeng Ebome, Pierre Claver
The Minister of Education, Youth, and Sports, in Charge of Women's Affairs and Government Spokesman for Youth and Sports	Nziengui, Patrice
The Minister of Transportation, Merchant Navy, Fisheries, in Charge of Tourism and National Parks, in Charge of Merchant Navy & Fisheries	Mahots Magouindi, Joachim
The Minister of Trade, Small/Medium Enterprises, Handicrafts, in Charge of Parastats and Privatization, in Charge of Small/Medium Enterprises	Mayaza, Eugene Kakou
The Minister of Communications, Culture, Arts, and Popular Education, in Charge of Human Rights	(Joyde, Albert Njawe) (Gen.)

[passage omitted]

Opposition Leader Rejects Appointments

AB3110095294 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The suspense prevailing in Gabon for more than 15 days now concerning the announcement of a new government is over. New Prime Minister Paulin Obame Nguema yesterday announced the composition of his cabinet, which is made up of 27

members, in accordance with the Paris agreements. The prime minister, who spoke on the national radio and television, stated that he respected the spirit of the agreements signed in the French capital, mainly concerning the number of ministers. Let us listen to the new prime minister:

[Begin Nguema recording] I have respected the number of ministries and ministers, as stipulated by the agreements. I remain open to men and women who believe in the virtues of dialogue for the salvation of our country and preservation of peace in Gabon. What is left for us to do now is to put in place the arrangements for openness in elections, for the revision of the electoral code, for the construction of a law-abiding state, and for the implementation of the expected interim program. I consider all these objectives to be priorities, and we shall achieve them. I want my ministers to be a hardworking team of resolute men and women concerned with and—first and foremost—guided by the nation's superior interest. At the same time they should respect what differentiates them from their colleagues. [end recording]

Six portfolios have been assigned to the opposition gathered within the High Council of the Resistance. Among the appointed opposition leaders are Pierre Louis Agondjo-Okawe, the chairman of the Gabonese Party for Progress, who has been given the post of minister of state in charge of justice; Pierre Claver Maganga-Oussavou, leader of the Social Democratic Party, who has been appointed to the post of minister of state in charge of planning; and Alexandre Sambat, a former majority leader who is now in the opposition, who has been appointed to the post of communications minister. All three ministers were candidates in the recent presidential elections. Another significant presence in this new cabinet is that of Casimir Oye-Mba, the former prime minister, who has become minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The formation of this new cabinet is the second stage in the implementation of the recently signed Paris agreements. The first stage was the appointment of a new prime minister.

Hardly had this government been formed when it began to generate a number of reactions. New developments are expected soon. Mr. Agondjo-Okawe, who was contacted by Jean-Claude Medome this morning, did not hesitate to question the new developments. Let us listen to Mr. Agondjo-Okawe:

[Begin recording] [Agondjo-Okawe] You can do the calculations yourself. Even if the majority viewpoint—as they call it—has been taken into account—we number 43 in the National Assembly and they are 77, including their allies—the six portfolios given to the opposition do not make up one third of the ministerial posts. It is below this percentage. We have not yet agreed on this point and yet the prime minister has already announced the new cabinet. In any event and especially concerning me personally, things will not be accepted as such.

[Medome] Does it mean that Lawyer Agondjo-Okawe might withdraw from this government?

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[Agondjo-Okawe] Of course! Neither I nor my party has accepted this appointment. Frankly speaking, I don't agree at all. I am not an object that people can play with. [end recording]

Rwanda

Hutu Soldiers Report Imminent Offensive Planned

AB2810170294 Paris AFP in English 1641 GMT 28 Oct 94

[By Bryan Pearson]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Goma, Zaire, Oct 28 (AFP)—The chief of Rwanda's routed Army, sheltered in refugee camps near this Zairean border town, has ordered his men to gear up for a cross-border raid "within days" and said they will fight to recapture the capital Kigali, troops said Friday [28 October].

"Our general told us he would give us guns and after that we must follow him into Rwanda," a soldier, who gave his name as Jean de Masenu, told AFP in Muvunga Camp west of here where most of the around 30,000 former government troops are encamped.

Other soldiers, in teeming Kibumba and Katale refugee camps north of here, offered similar stories. They gave the date of the supposed incursion variously as 30 October, 10 November, and 15 November.

All stressed that their chief of staff, Major General Augustin Bizimungu, had told them an attack was imminent and that they were to be ready.

The soldiers, who lost their reticence to talk after being plied with "rugwagwa" (banana beer) in the lively camp taverns, said the general had told them that they would fight until they captured Kigali and retook control of the country.

The Hutu forces were routed by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) Army in July after three months of bloody ethnic fighting which killed between 500,000 and one million people, mainly Tutsis and moderate Hutus.

Bizimungu was said by his junior officers Friday to be in Bukavu, at the southern tip of Lake Kivu, along with the entire Hutu exiled leadership, and not available for comment.

Last week the general told AFP here that unless the RPF-installed government in Rwanda agreed to negotiate a power-sharing deal with its majority Hutu rivals, his soldiers would launch an attack.

Drunken members of the feared Hutu militias, who joined the soldiers during the interviews in the three camps, boasted that they, too, were ready to join the assault.

"We will not just sit here and do nothing," one said, caressing a machete. "We like to fight and we want to fight."

Militiamen, blamed for much of the slaughter in Rwanda which followed the 6 April death in a suspicious plane crash of Hutu President Juvenal Habyarimana, can be seen jogging in squads through the camps most days, while international aid workers say reports of clandestine training by soldiers are becoming more frequent.

None of the militiamen interviewed would give his name and of the scores of soldiers interviewed, only De Masenu was prepared to give his.

"We want to fight and not to come back here," he said, bemoaning the rain, poverty and hunger soldiers in the camps are having to endure.

"Whether we win, depends on what sort of weapons we get," he said, adding that he preferred the South African-made R4 assault rifles which, he said, the Hutu army had used extensively in the civil war.

Most soldiers agreed with his choice, some heaping praise on the South Africans for supplying weapons to the Hutus in 1991 and 1992.

Asked why, after having being humiliated by the 20,000-strong RPF forces, they believed they would now win a new battle, the soldiers said that this time round they would resort to guerrilla warfare.

"Last time the United Nations took away our guns," said a bearded, ragged man, whose military identity was established only by the muddied boots on his feet and his propensity to salute his beer bottle before draining it.

"Next time, we will kill them before letting them take away our guns," he added.

He was referring to the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR), which the Hutus claim sided with the RPF during the fighting.

Rumours of an imminent offensive by the defeated soldiers surface periodically in eastern Zaire, where more than 1.2 million Hutu refugees are crammed into rain-sodden huts in camps around Goma and Bukavu.

The UN has proposed that to improve security, the soldiers be moved away from the civilians to camps some 200 km deeper into Zaire.

Former Rwandan Prime Minister Jean Kambamba, also in exile in eastern Zaire, told AFP Sunday that such a move would be "definitely resisted."

Delegates in 'Emergency' Talks on Lesotho Border Crisis*MB2710124394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1213 GMT 27 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Matatiele Oct 27 SAPA—About 60 delegates from South Africa and Lesotho were on Thursday [27 October] afternoon locked in emergency talks at Matatiele to address mounting tensions arising from rife stock theft along the South Africa/Lesotho border, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Against the backdrop of closed border posts between the two countries on the Eastern Cape/KwaZulu-Natal frontiers, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Aziz Pahad was chairing the meeting attended by South African farmers, businessmen, the police and the South African National Defence Force. The Lesotho delegation representing both government and private structures was led by the Minister of Home Affairs Lesao Lehohla.

Reports from the meeting said speakers had repeatedly warned of looming confrontation and possible bloodshed if stock theft from South Africa into Lesotho was not stopped immediately. Lesotho delegates indicated that organised crime syndicates were behind the escalating problem.

Deliberations at the Matatiele Golf Club were expected to continue for most of the day.

Mbeki Announces Salary Cuts for Mandela, Cabinet*MB2910201394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1924 GMT 29 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Oct 29 SAPA—Deputy President Mr. Thabo Mbeki on Saturday [29 October] announced salary cuts for cabinet members and certain categories of parliamentarians, ranging from 20 per cent for the president and two deputy presidents to 2.5 per cent for chairpersons of parliamentary and provincial committees. The cabinet had unanimously agreed to the cuts as part of a campaign to transform the public sector into a "leaner and more effective catalyst of reconstruction, development and sustainable growth."

President Nelson Mandela's basic annual salary will be cut with immediate effect from R575,000 [rands] to R460,000, while Mr. Mbeki and Mr. FW de Klerk's basic annual salaries will be cut from R500,000 each to R400,000. These are 20 per cent cuts.

Cabinet ministers, provincial premiers, the speaker in the National Assembly, the president of the Senate and the chairperson of the Constitutional Assembly will take a 10 per cent drop in their annual salary, from a basic of R392,000 to R352,800. Deputy ministers, members of executive councils and the speaker of a provincial legislature will take a 7.5 per cent cut, from R310,000 to R286,750 per annum. The basic annual salaries of the

deputy chairperson of the Constitutional Assembly, the deputy speaker of the National Assembly and the deputy president of the Senate will drop from the current R252,000 to R239,400, representing a five per cent cut.

The deputy speaker of a provincial legislature, the chief whip of the majority party and the chairperson of the Select Committee on Public Accounts in the National Assembly will have their basic annual salaries cut from R232,000 to R220,400, a 5 per cent reduction. The chairperson of any committee and any standing committee of any legislature, the chief whip of the largest minority party and the chairperson of the select committee on public accounts in a provincial legislature will have their salaries reduced from R209,000 to R203,775. This is a 2.5 per cent reduction.

Mr. Mbeki, standing in for President Mandela who is on holiday, said parliamentarians and other political office bearers will be asked to consider salary cuts once the commission on the remuneration of office-bearers has filed its report to the government. Other austerity measures had been proposed and further details would be announced in the future, he said in a statement delivered to SAPA on Saturday night.

Mr. Mbeki also announced that government departments will begin "reprioritisation" programmes which will see the redeployment of personnel and resources to increase efficiency of the public sector and release new resources for the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP]. Attrition and redeployment in the public services would also take place, and negotiations would soon begin with public sector unions dealing with the wage spectrum. The government would also consider full or partial privatisation of state assets to reduce government debt and boost the RDP fund. "Privatisation could also facilitate empowerment of disadvantaged sectors," he said.

"All the mechanisms necessary to implement the programmes must be in place by July 1995 for integration into the 1996-97 budget. Regular progress reports will be submitted to the Treasury Committee and cabinet.

"The campaign underscores the government's firm belief that fiscal discipline is a crucial prerequisite for the success of the RDP and for sustainable economic growth.

"It is thus of critical importance that the transformation is achieved with limited resources and with a viable financing strategy that controls inflation, contain debt and interest payment and does not exacerbate balance of payments constraints to growth," said Mr. Mbeki.

ANC Commends Salary Cuts*MB3010095294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0913 GMT 30 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Oct 30 SAPA—First Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's announcement of

salary cuts for senior parliamentarians was on Sunday [30 October] welcomed by the African National Congress which said private sector executives should follow suit.

"The cabinet decision constitutes an important part of a process which includes the Independent Commission on Remuneration of Public Representatives. We hope that his commission and other initiatives concerning the civil service will be completed speedily," the ANC said in a statement in Johannesburg.

Mr. Mbeki on Saturday announced salary cuts for cabinet members and certain categories of parliamentarians, ranging from 20 per cent for the president and two deputy presidents to 2.5 per cent for chairpersons of parliamentary and provincial committees.

The cabinet had unanimously agreed to the cuts as part of a campaign to transform the public sector into a "leaner and more effective catalyst of reconstruction, development and sustainable growth."

The ANC said that given the difficult economic situation, "the example set by the cabinet (should) be followed by executive-level figures in the private sector."

IEC: 'Substantial' Abuses But Little Effect on Outcome

MB2610135794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1255 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Oct 26 SAPA—The Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] admitted in its report on the April elections released on Wednesday [26 October] there could be little doubt abuses of the system for the issuing of temporary voters' cards occurred "on a substantial scale."

Police investigations revealed that forged birth certificates had been used and temporary voters' cards had also been issued to aliens and people under 18. In addition the investigations division of the Election Monitoring Division logged 60 formal complaints regarding the issuing of cards to the underaged and to illegal immigrants. "The available information does not render it possible to quantify the abuses, nor to single out persons or political parties responsible."

However, data tended to indicate that abuses were more widespread in remote areas of Transkei and KwaZulu where "a single political party controlled the local administrative structures." The IEC said although it was not possible to quantify the extent of the abuses, it was unlikely that they had any significant effect on the outcome of any of the elections. Temporary voters cards were issued to more than 3.5 million voters between 2 February and 29 April—a process which was however seen as an "unqualified technical success" by the IEC.

Finance Minister Outlines Economic Vision to Parliament

MB2610152194 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Oct 94 pp 1, 2

[Report by Adrian Hadland]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town—Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg outlined the key components of his vision for SA's [South Africa] economy yesterday in his maiden speech to Parliament. While sidestepping specific policy details, which are being considered by Cabinet, Liebenberg emphasised more efficient tax collection, the containment of government expenditure, the improvement of capital and labour productivity and adherence to international norms and standards as crucial elements of growth.

After paying tribute to former Finance Minister Derek Keys and thanking legislators for amending the constitution to allow his appointment Liebenberg said a successful reconstruction and development programme [RDP] was one of the pillars of attaining economic success. Stable government could not be achieved unless distortions in SA's social and economic structure could be addressed through the vehicle of the RDP he told the Senate.

One of the Finance Department's major challenges was to improve the collection of taxes. "It is unfair that, through inefficiencies, some pay taxes and others do not." Taxation rates could be reduced only if collection became more efficient.

The new availability of loans and assistance from international sources made it imperative that SA exercised discipline in taking advantage of these facilities. The state, like the individual, should not take up loans "just because they happen to be available," but should fit them into a comprehensive economic policy.

An inter-departmental Cabinet committee had been established to consider aid packages, subsidies and loans with a view to evaluating their usefulness according to SA's "fiscal conscience," had the reprioritisation of government spending as its most difficult but important challenge.

The reduction of government expenditure from 22 per cent of GDP to 17 percent over the next five years would be a very painful exercise requiring strict discipline, some tough decisions and the political will to make such reductions possible, he said. A vital element to this was containing SA's interest bill, which accounted for R1 [rand] in every R5 spent. "That cannot continue" if the debt trap was to be avoided.

Further economic aspects that needed attention included lowering inflation, reducing companies' price/earnings ratios, improving the cost of capital, and accelerating capital and labour productivity. A number of responsibilities also needed to be considered, such as SA's

international credit rating—"We cannot afford the rating to be downgraded"—as well as responsibilities towards the region and the new global environment.

Deputy Finance Minister on Public Service Restructuring

MB3110071094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0510 GMT 31 Oct 94

[Telephone interview with Deputy Finance Minister Alec Erwin by announcer Rodney Trudgeon on the 'Radio Today' program—live]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Trudgeon] We now turn our attention to the government's plans to transform the public service into a more effective catalyst for reconstruction and economic growth, which has been met with mostly favorable response. But the campaign which was announced to rationalize the public service and turn it into an agent for reconstruction and economic growth also raises many questions. On the line to answer some of them we have the deputy finance minister, Mr. Alec Erwin. Good morning, Mr. Erwin.

[Erwin] Morning.

[Trudgeon] I should like to ask you, first of all, how this plan is actually going to be implemented. It sounds very grand. How are you going to get it into practice?

[Erwin] I think the intention in making it an integrated package was to focus our attention on the project of bringing the public sector into line. It gets implemented in a series of steps, some short-term ones that can be taken immediately. The first one was the cabinet-level cuts, and others that would be completed by January/February, and our deadline to get the whole package spelled out to everybody so we know where we're going for the next few years by July next year.

[Trudgeon] Now the question, of course, on everybody's lips—knowing that the NP [National Party] and the DP [Democratic Party] had welcomed the plan—is the fact that there is this danger of jobs being lost. I know the Public Service Association has expressed its concern over the intention to cut about 200,000 posts. Will this not contribute to even higher unemployment?

[Erwin] No, there's no specific target figure. That figure has been mentioned, but, as it's stated in the statement, we would do that through what is called attrition. So no one is going to lose their job. It will be done through retirement, people resigning from the service, people moving out of the service. And far more important, I think, is the new opportunities that opened for the public service which we spelled out—better trained, better paid public service, more efficient.

[Trudgeon] Would you be able to implement enough cuts just by getting people to resign or retire?

[Erwin] Yes, we believe so. I think far more important than those cuts, actually, is the reorganization of the

public service so that it's located in departments, occupations, and activities that are right for a modern economy, right for the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] objectives. That's the really big exercise. I think too much attention is being focused on the cuts.

[Trudgeon] By disposing of state assets, are we, to coin a phrase, selling the family silver to pay our debts?

[Erwin] No, what we are going to be looking at is whether we're just holding assets that are not particularly useful to anybody in government—and maybe far more useful outside of government. So we're not selling the family silver, as such. We are trying to make sure that those assets held by government are really most effectively in government hands.

[Trudgeon] And you are convinced that these plans, this action is actually going to help the country with regards to things like fiscal discipline, inflation, and so on?

[Erwin] I think no doubt about it. It's really quite a...[pauses] It's the first time I think, in certainly this country's history, that a comprehensive plan covering all aspects of the public sector has been announced to try and bring about change, a very important development, I believe.

[Trudgeon] I know you said earlier, Mr. Erwin, that perhaps we were making a little too much of these cuts, these job cuts, but I think that's what bothers a lot of people, certainly when one is thinking of the man and woman in the street. A lot of people are feeling very insecure job-wise. Is there anything that you can say to them to make them feel a little less insecure?

[Erwin] Yes, I think the cuts are not designed to bring about unemployment in the public service. They are about people leaving the service anyway, and a very comprehensive proposal on restructuring the public service will be negotiated with the unions. And one should bear in mind this is going to be a negotiating process where everyone's interest can be expressed, and we'll do our very best to bring about a change that doesn't hurt anybody.

[Trudgeon] And you MP's are quite prepared to accept the salary cut?

[Erwin] Well, the cut applies to the executives. We certainly accepted it unanimously, and I believe it was a very good first step to show how serious we are.

[Trudgeon] Thank you very much, Deputy Finance Minister Alec Erwin.

Meyer: Economic Development Must Be Government Priority

MB2910090294 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Oct 94 p 26

[Report on interview with Roelf Meyer, minister of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs, by correspondent Rich Mkhondo; place and date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Roelf Meyer, a white politician who helped negotiate his National Party out of power to bring black majority rule to South Africa, has one regret—he never learnt a black language.

Now Meyer, Minister of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs in Nelson Mandela's coalition Government, says learning a black language and the words of the black anthem *Nkosi Sikelel i'Afrika*, are among his priorities in the new South Africa.

A rugby-loving Afrikaner, he feels an African language would help most white South Africans communicate easily with their black counterparts and assist them make a contribution to the new nation.

"One of my immediate tasks is to learn an African language, so I can communicate easily with my fellow black brothers and sisters," Meyer says.

"It was my fault that I didn't learn a black language," says Meyer, who speaks English as well as Afrikaans.

He says although much still has to be done to deliver on basic needs to those disadvantaged by apartheid, a foundation of reconciliation and nation-building has been built.

Meyer and Cyril Ramaphosa from the African National Congress concluded four years of democracy negotiations with an agreement on an interim constitution last November.

They were also key members of the Transitional Executive Council which replaced the multiparty negotiating forum to oversee government departments in the run-up to South Africa's all-race elections which the ANC won last April.

He tells how during the negotiations he endured the wrath of colleagues in F.W. de Klerk's National Party, who were worried that he had gone too far to appease the ANC.

He and Ramaphosa promoted a deal to share power until 1999.

"Many people's fears have been allayed. They still cannot believe things that are so normal and the Government of national unity is working so well," he adds. He admits he did not win over all his party colleagues. Some moved to Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party, the ANC's main black rival for power. Buthelezi is a staunch advocate of federalism, which many believe dilutes the ANC's beliefs in a unitary state. Meyer, who entered politics at the age of 32 and is now 47, is worried Inkatha's insistence on international mediation on the model of South Africa's new constitution could shift the focus away from the Government's stated aim of reconstruction and development.

He says the Government's priority must be to build South Africa into a vibrant economic powerhouse.

"We are not going to benefit if we put up another constitutional fight. We have to work hard to improve the living conditions of the majority of South Africans. Future constitution-making is important, but it comes second."

Meyer rose through the ranks of the National Party, from deputy minister of Law and Order in 1986 to deputy minister of Constitutional Development in 1992.

When Mandela formed his coalition Government in May, Meyer retained his position and the Provincial Affairs ministry was added to the list of his responsibilities.

South African Press Review for 29-30 Oct

MB3010153994

[Editorial Report]

WEEKEND STAR

Armcor Hearing Must Be Public—"There is no doubt that the hearing in Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa], planned to begin on 7 November, should, and must, be open to the press and the public," begins the page 10 editorial in Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English on 29-30 October. It urges the government to pursue a policy of "full transparency and accountability" to make a clean break with the past. "Official secrecy" should not be invoked in this case because of the seriousness of the charges against Armcor, which include "allegations that the arms industry and the military have conspired in the destabilisation of neighbouring countries." The government has said it intends for the inquiry to be open and should not cave into pressure to hold it in secret. "Any pain that disclosure now may cause would be minor compared with what could follow a perceived cover-up."

SUNDAY TIMES

Austerity Plan First Step—The cabinet's approval of an "austerity" plan is the first sign that the government is ready to face the nation's grim reality: It's a "rundown, debt-ridden, inefficient Third World country," says the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 30 October in a page 32 editorial. "Realism, we suspect, has been forced on President Mandela's government by the visibly growing threat from the disaffected masses." All the euphoria of the peaceful transition in May concealed the central political fact of life: "Mr. F.W. de Klerk handed over to President Mandela a country in a dreadful state, mired in debt, strangled by a self-serving mandarin class of civil servants, and short of housing, health services and every commodity except armaments. Decades of looting by a cynical and corrupt political elite had left the cupboard bare." The editorial adds: "The new economic vision which the government is fashioning depends on two things: firstly, reducing the burden of debt and, secondly, breaking the logjam in the public service. The first can be achieved by selling off

state assets, quickly and for what they will fetch in the market; the second requires a change in legislation to break the hold of the Public Service Commission, and if necessary a constitutional amendment to clear the way for policies that will reduce the size, cost and stifling power of the bureaucracy."

South African Press Review for 31 Oct

MB3110132994

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Death Sentence—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 28 October in its page 6 editorial deplores the 18 years' imprisonment imposed on the three men who killed American Fullbright student Amy Biehl in Cape Town. "If ever there was a case where the death sentence should have been imposed, this was it." THE CITIZEN is "distressed" at the way "in which judges in general are refusing to impose the death sentence." Although Justice Minister Omar has declared that hanging will not be restored, the death penalty is "still on the statute book and we see no reason why judges who believe the death sentence should be imposed should not sentence murderers accordingly."

THE STAR

Housing Summit Agreement 'Stunning Landmark'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 31 October in a page 12 editorial says the housing summit in Botshabelo "was a stunning landmark along the steep road to social change." The pact "demands recognition for the spirit of mutual respect in which parties engaged each other and for the fact that it was guided by a coherent, national housing strategy—a necessity we were denied in the apartheid years. The housing White Paper is not yet complete, but its strategic thrust is clear. All credit is due to the Housing Minister and his advisers for developing a policy which is widely accepted (yes, even by housing MEC's [members of the executive council], it now seems) and which gives the players roles they recognise and readily accept."

Cut in Government Salaries Welcome—A second editorial on the same page says the decision by the government of national unity to cut the salaries of its senior officials "is a bold and welcome initiative." It will enable President Mandela, "and his lieutenants" to "preach wage restraint to the trade union movement with greater conviction and credibility."

Nonpayment for Services—Kaizer Nyatumba writes in the "One in Your Eye" column on the same page that the

government faces a "serious problem" in the form of "the culture of non-payment for services rendered, which has taken root in some townships. We are told that six months after the country's first all-inclusive election, the percentage of people who pay for their rentals and service charges is now lower than it was in the run-up to the election." Calls for the payment of flat rates for commodities such as water and electricity "have also reached a crescendo since April, with some communities previously not boycotting now getting on the bandwagon." Nyatumba notes that "there is only so much a government can do for the masses, especially if they do not keep their part of the bargain and pay for services they enjoy. Should this continue unchecked, it has the potential to impact very negatively on the Government's RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program], whose supposed beneficiaries are the very people whose actions threaten it."

SOWETAN

Government 'Austerity' Package Welcome—If the government sticks to the "austerity package announced by Acting President Thabo Mbeki" South Africa "will soon be in the company of developed countries." "Observers were getting increasingly anxious by what appeared to be the continuation of the old order." "It is about time that the criminal waste which resulted in a Government debt of R221 billion [rands] was halted and South Africa, which in many ways has the potential of becoming a well developed country, must take its rightful place in the world."

BUSINESS DAY

Government's Economic Good Intentions—Salary cuts for senior politicians announced by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki "are an important symbolic step toward s implementing a sensible, comprehensive national economic plan," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 31 October in a page 8 editorial. The promise to cut the size of the public service by 200,000 will "require practical demonstration before its credibility is accepted." As for the privatization program, for it to have real effect on the country's public debt, "it will have to become more ambitious than seems to be envisaged. SA Airways and tracts of land are a start. But the real money spinners would be Telkom [Telecommunications Corporation], Transnet [public transportation company] and Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission]." Finally, "the third leg of economic policy—missing from Mbeki's statement—is the elimination of exchange control. With that, too, in place, South Africa's prospects for economic recovery would be looking good."

Angola

MPLA Air Force Bombs Areas Near Huambo

MB3110070294 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Fighter aircraft of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] air force bombed the outlying areas of the city of Huambo, and Huambo Province's Caleira and Cahala Districts yesterday. Caleira and Cahala lie alongside the Benguela railroad.

A number of people were killed and wounded as a result of this latest MPLA-PT attack as part of its offensive in the direction of the city of Huambo. Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his government, which came out of the fraudulent September 1992 elections, have chosen to continue the war so as to continue bringing misery upon the Angolan people. The conclusion of the Lusaka peace talks should be around the corner, but the evil MPLA-PT forces continue to pursue a warmongering strategy.

The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] armed forces are also involved in fierce clashes with the MPLA-PT forces in the area of [name indistinct]. The MPLA-PT forces would like to take over the city of Huambo before a peace accord is signed.

Meanwhile, the UNITA armed forces have been inflicting serious defeats on the evil People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] to defend the people of Huambo Province. Sources in the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] have accused General Joao de Matos, FAPLA chief of General Staff, of being a liar [words indistinct] those sources said the reality on the ground is that the Luanda Government has launched a nationwide military offensive in a bid to secure military gains before they sign any peace accord.

Luanda Radio Notes Rejection of UNITA's Proposals

MB3010063994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 30 Oct 94

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[FBIS Translated Text] Two key issues are still on the negotiating table before the Lusaka Protocol can be signed. The mediator wants the signing to take place 31 October, but the timetable for the implementation of the peace process and Jonas Savimbi's security status need to be carefully addressed. The negotiators failed to reach an agreement after five hours of talks on 29 October. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola made a number of proposals that convinced no one. The government reacted with a realistic, clear-cut, and objective proposal on the issues under discussion. Sources in Lusaka are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the meeting, which will certainly bear some fruit.

Zairian Foreign Minister Arrives in Luanda

MB3110063994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Angola and Zaire continue to make efforts to normalize their relations. Zairian Foreign Affairs Minister Lunda Bululu arrived in Luanda today to help prepare for the summit meeting between Angolan Head of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Mobutu Sese Seko, his Zairian counterpart. Radio Angola reporter Boaventura Cardoso followed Zairian Foreign Affairs Minister Lunda Bululu's arrival at Luanda's 4 February International Airport, where he was welcomed by Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Venancio de Moura.

During his visit to our country, the Zairian foreign affairs minister will discuss issues pertaining to an easing of the tension between the two countries and a revision of bilateral security agreements, among other things.

[Begin Bululu recording, in French fading into Portuguese translation] As usual, we will be preparing for the resumption of the proceedings of the Angola-Zaire Joint Commission. In addition, we will be preparing for a summit meeting between the Angolan and Zairian heads of state. At this stage, we cannot say exactly when such a meeting will take place.

What we want to do the necessary preparatory work for that meeting. Then it will be up to the two heads of state to determine the precise date of their summit meeting. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Mozambique

Officials View National Elections and Election Results

Renamo Official in CNE Criticizes Dhlakama Pullout

MB2810063194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Manuel Franque, one of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] officials in the National Elections Commission [CNE], has accused his party's leadership of violating the Electoral Law when it decided to pull out only a few hours before the elections were due to begin.

Speaking to newsmen in Maputo, that Renamo official said the Electoral Law makes it clear that any party deciding to desist from the electoral process must give a forewarning of at least three days. He accused Renamo of playing with a double-edged sword and he suggested that if the election result favors Renamo, it will accept it as free and fair but, if it loses, it will say the electoral process was marred by fraud.

A number of countries, Portugal included, have criticized Renamo's decision to pull out of the elections.

Renamo's Dhlakama: Election Boycott 'Saved the Nation'

LD2810190394 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 1800 GMT 28 Oct 94

[Italicized passages recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Mozambique, [Mozambique National Resistance—Renamo leader] Dhlakama is styling himself as the savior of the nation. The Renamo leader summoned the press to tell them that the purpose of the polls boycott was to save the nation, not to benefit his party. Our special correspondent Armando Pires reports from Maputo:

[Pires] Afonso Dhlakama wanted to explain to the press why Renamo had withdrawn from the elections. He said that it was not done for personal or party benefit, rather the aim was to save the nation, even if Renamo's absence from the polling stations on the first day may have cost it several thousand votes.

[Dhlakama] *Sometimes it is preferable to lose 400,000 votes, or 500,000 votes, because people did not turn up at the polling stations, rather than to contest elections organized with in-built fraud. When I say that I have saved the nation, I am not making propaganda. I mean that I have drawn the attention of the international community, I have drawn my Mozambican brothers' attention to the threat that was there, and now we have succeeded in creating the machinery that will supervise the proceedings.*

So my concern is not for my victory. On the contrary, it is to safeguard this great celebration of the victory I have won by fighting for democracy. [sentence as heard]

[Pires] This sentence is being repeated by Dhlakama to exhaustion: That this is his celebration, and that when he voted this afternoon the thought that crossed his mind was that his struggle had not been in vain.

[Dhlakama] *At that moment when I was casting my vote I felt that my struggle had not been in vain.*

[Pires] [Passage omitted] It remains to be seen whether the agreed extra day's polling will be deemed sufficient by Renamo. Dhlakama, at least, has already hinted that it is too little:

[Dhlakama] *Mozambique lacks conditions, that is so say, communications are appalling. Our fathers and mothers have to walk 40, 50 kms to reach the polling stations. Even without the initial withdrawal by Renamo and other parties, even with the vote proceeding normally, I do not think that two or three days' polling is enough in a country like Mozambique.* [passage omitted]

Renamo Adviser Alleges Fraud at Guro Polling Station

MB2910120294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Oct 94

[Report by correspondent Luisa Menezes in Guro]

[FBIS Translated Text] Jose Chambalai Salufo, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] adviser to the governor of Manica Province and parliamentary candidate, today alleged that fraud had been committed at the 1 May Ward polling station in the capital of Guro District. Salufo said a member of polling officials' table No. 4,744 urged voters to vote for the last presidential candidate on the ballot paper and threatened to kill anyone who ignored him. Salufo accused Felisberto Cufa Cuanhumba, chairman of the District Elections Commission, of fraud for instructing his friends to tell Renamo sympathizers to mark an X on the back of ballot papers. Salufo described the occurrence as, quote, large-scale intimidation, unquote.

The chairman of polling officials' table No. 4,744 denied the claims. He said party representatives are present when officials inform illiterate voters how to cast their ballots. The Renamo representative at the same table said he could not confirm the incident. Jose Salufo said a Zimbabwean had voted at the same polling station.

International Observers Satisfied With Election Process

MB2910180994 London BBC World Service in English
1740 GMT 29 Oct 94

[From the "African News" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] International observers have expressed general satisfaction with the conduct of Mozambique's first multiparty elections. One of the monitors for the Association of European Parliamentarians, the British MP Sir David Steel, said it was probably the most orderly election he had seen in southern Africa. European observers said the short-lived withdrawal of Mozambique's main opposition group, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], on the first day of voting had had no impact on the turnout, which is estimated at 85 percent. Voting was extended by one day at Renamo's request. The BBC correspondent in Mozambique says the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party of President Joaquim Chissano is still favored to win, although full results will not be known for several days.

Dhlakama Says Concerns About Election Fairness 'Overcome'

MB3010122594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], and Dr. Brazao Mazula, chairman of the National Elections Commission [CNE], met in Maputo today to discuss the manner in which voting has taken place. Mazula and Dhlakama said they agreed on and reviewed a number of issues relating to the electoral process.

Dhlakama said the issues his party raised last week about electoral transparency have been overcome. He stressed that he is happy and encouraged by the fact that the international community has understood Renamo's worries about effective control of the process to prevent fraud.

The Renamo leader says he expects to meet with President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano during the next few days to assess a number of Mozambican political issues.

Dhlakama Says 'Ready To Accept' Elections Results

MB3010133094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1300 GMT 30 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama said in Maputo today that if the general multiparty elections are described as free and fair, he and his party are ready to accept the results. He said, however, that regardless of whether he wins or loses the elections, the most important thing is that democracy has been established and will last. Speaking after a meeting with Dr. Brazao Mazula, chairman of the National Elections Commission, Dhlakama said he is ready to maintain peace in Mozambique, and whatever happens he will never resort to military means even if he loses the elections.

Elections Chief Says 'No Incidents,' Notes Fraud Charges

MB3010164594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 30 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Maputo Oct 30 SAPA—Mozambique's chief of elections, Brazao Mazula, said on Sunday [30 October] that partial results of the three-day general election which ended on Saturday would only be announced after at least five days, ZIANA [ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] NEWS AGENCY reports.

"There have been no incidents that marred the process," Mr. Mazula said. "There were only logistical problems and at some polling stations voting only began on the second day because of delays in the arrival of voting materials," he added. He said the initial delays were the main reason behind the extension of the voting period by one day. "All polling stations have begun counting the votes. All polling stations should have begun last night but the information we received from the provinces indicated that it might not have been possible to begin counting the votes immediately", Mr Mazula added.

Earlier on Sunday Mr. Mazula met Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader, Afonso Dhlakama—the main presidential challenger and a key factor in the country's hard-won peace after 16 years of civil war. Mr. Mazula declined to reveal what he discussed with Mr Dhlakama, but stressed that it was important for all the political leaders to maintain dialogue.

The Renamo leader pulled out of the election an hour before voting was to begin, claiming election fraud, but he later returned under heavy diplomatic pressure. Mr. Mazula confirmed that Renamo had lodged complaints of irregularities in Gaza and Inhambane which are provincial Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] strongholds.

Reports of irregularities were also received from the central province of Sofala which is the birthplace of Mr. Dhlakama.

In the capital, Maputo, incumbent President Joaquim Chissano's count was approaching 90 per cent, according to unofficial estimates. The real battle was expected in the northern and central provinces of Zambezia, Inhambane, Sofala and Manica, where the Renamo movement controlled large areas.

Initial Vote Results Issued in Maputo, Sofala, Zambezia

MB3010195994 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 30 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The vote counting has concluded in various polling stations in the city of Maputo. The partial results already have been issued this afternoon. Our reporters went to the polling stations to find out about them:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] The struggle now is to find out about the secret vote. The first voting day in Josina Machel High School resulted in the following: Joaquim Chissano and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party are in the lead, while Afonso Dhlakama and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] are in second place. Some parties and candidates received no votes. The Josina Machel High School has six polling stations and 5,324 people voted here. Of this number, 4,066 went for Chissano, and Dhlakama had only 663 votes. Those with the least votes were Padimbe Kamati Vasco, Campira Mamboia, Wehia Ripua, and Ya-qub Sibindy with zero. In Xipamanine and Jardim Wards, Chissano and Frelimo are in first place with 80 percent, and Dhlakama and his party managed to get second place with 20. The presidential and legislative numbers are the same, and these are figures are from 18 polling booths, six in Jardim Ward, six at Josina Machel High School, and the remaining six in Xipamanine. The final results may be issued on 4 November. [end recording]

We will now hear from our correspondent Elio Jonasse in the city of Quelimane.

[Begin Jonasse recording] The Zambezia Province electoral constituency is still collecting counted votes. In Quelimane, the results already have been placed in the polling stations. Quelimane already has collected results from 50 of the city's 92 polling stations. It is clear that Dhlakama has an advantage over Joaquim Chissano, his direct rival in the presidential elections. In the legislative elections, Renamo is also leading Frelimo. The contest is between Frelimo and Renamo and between Dhlakama and Chissano. In at least 50 polling tables, Maximo Dias, leader of the Mozambique Nationalist Movement-Mozambican Social Democratic Party, is in third place, and the Patriotic Alliance is in third place in the legislative elections [words indistinct]. A number of presidential candidates and parties contesting legislative elections did not get a good number of votes in the already issued

results. The Elections Administration Technical Secretariat [STAE] has not yet issued any provisional results. In general, it is difficult to give real and accurate results, but there are signs the two warring factions are both in the lead. Renamo officials are very happy by the fact that in Quelimane, Dhlakama and his party are in the lead. [name indistinct], leader of the Renamo campaign in this electoral constituency, just told me over the phone that he is making a positive evaluation of Renamo and its presidential candidate in Quelimane.

Frelimo campaign leader Bonifacio Groveta says he prefers to give his views tomorrow. There are total of 1,443 polling stations throughout the 17 districts of the Zambezia electoral constituency. The counting began at 0700 [0500 GMT] today and by 1400 the results had already been issued in almost all polling stations in Quelimane. The Zambezia Provincial Elections Commission chairman guaranteed to polling officials that the payment of subsidies will begin tomorrow. [end recording]

Our correspondent Antonio Cesar is in Sofala Province's Dondo District. He says Afonso Dhlakama is far ahead of his main rival, Joaquim Chissano.

[Begin Cesar recording] Figures from seven polling stations say Afonso Dhlakama obtained 4,601 votes against 1,628 for his rival, Joaquim Chissano. In the legislative elections, Renamo got 4,168 against 1,318 votes for Frelimo. We went to four other areas of Dondo District where the results already have been issued. In (Chinamacondo), 88 km from Dondo, candidate Joaquim Chissano got 38 votes while his strong opponent Afonso Dhlakama got 335 votes. In the legislative elections, Frelimo got 13 votes and Renamo 360. In Mafambisse, out of 918 valid votes, candidate Joaquim Chissano got 103, and his opponent Afonso Dhlakama 620. For the legislature in Mafambisse, Frelimo got 81 votes and Renamo surprised its strong opponent with 633 votes. In Dondo, in the central ward, there was a relative balance: Candidate Joaquim Chissano got 346 votes and his rival Afonso Dhlakama got 399 votes. For the legislative elections, Frelimo got 302 votes, 97 less than Renamo. In (Nhamaiabue), on the outskirts of Dondo, candidate Joaquim Chissano got 137 votes and Afonso Dhlakama scored 194. In the legislative race, Frelimo obtained 107 votes and Renamo 197. Regarding other parties, in (Nhamaiabue) the Democratic Union got 12 votes in the legislative elections and none in the presidential. In the central ward of Dondo, the Social, Liberal and Democratic Party obtained 13 votes for the presidential elections and 17 for the Assembly of the Republic. In (Chinamacondo), the Patriotic Alliance got 14 votes for presidential elections and only five for the legislative. In this area, candidate Carlos Reis got 14 votes for the presidential elections and 19 for the legislative elections. The remaining political parties did not get any votes in the results released so far.

Election Results Expected as Early as 2 Nov

MB3110060094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The results of last week's general elections in Mozambique can now be expected on

Thursday at the earliest. However, the Mozambican news agency AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY] reports that President Joaquim Chissano's ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party has a substantial lead after the counting the votes from 47 polling stations. The news agency says Frelimo has received more than 36,000 votes to the just over 4,000 won by Mr. Afonso Dhlakama's Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] party so far.

Electoral Process Sheets Destroyed in Maputo Province

MB311004794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Unidentified men have torn electoral process sheets that had been put up at polling stations in the areas of Chinamaquila, Radio Marconi, and the capital of Maputo Province's Boane District. Ripped portions of some of those sheets mentioned abstentions, blank, and null and void ballots.

Vote Counting Concluded in Cities of Inhambane, Chimoio

MB3110092594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Vote counting has already wound up in all polling stations in the city of Inhambane. The local National Elections Commission [CNE] branch was expected to have collected all boxes at all the polling stations last night.

Meanwhile, the CNE branch for Maputo Province's Moamba District hopes to conclude its vote counting today. In the city of Chimoio, the vote counting wound up at all polling stations yesterday and the boxes have already been handed over to the Elections Administration Technical Secretariat. Reports from Chimoio say that vote counting continued in many parts of Manica Province yesterday.

Radio Reports Dhlakama, Renamo Ahead in Dondo District

MB3110120694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 Oct 94

[Report by Nogueira da Silva in Dondo]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] All votes had been collected in Sofala Province's Dondo District yesterday. [passage omitted]

More than 45,000 of the 51,073 registered voters turned out at the polling stations. A considerable percentage of the ballots were either blank or null and void, reflecting poor civic education work and the high illiteracy rate, notably among old people and women.

Preliminary reports say Afonso Dhlakama and his party are ahead of their principal rivals, Joaquim Chissano and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party. [passage omitted]

Unofficial Results Show Chissano Ahead in Most Provinces

MB3110112194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 Oct 94

[Report by Machado da Graca]

[FBIS Translated Text] Radio Mozambique has received only little information concerning the election results. In any event, we will try to assess those results but only after making it quite clear that they are still based on few polling stations, so they may not be very significant and they may yet change considerably.

Let us begin in Niassa Province. Indications are that Joaquim Chissano and the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party are clear favorites, but there are no concrete figures yet. Reports from Pemba, the capital of Cabo Delgado Province, say that out of a total of 30,955 votes counted so far, Chissano had taken 20,476, followed by Afonso Dhlakama with 8,419, and Wehla Ripua, Mozambique Democratic Party leader, with a few hundreds of votes. In terms of the legislative elections, out of 29,552 votes counted so far, Frelimo had taken 18,030, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] 8,701, and the Democratic Union [UD, including the Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party, the National Democratic Party, and the Mozambique National Party] 805.

The general trend in Nampula Province appears to be that the vote is going to Joaquim Chissano and Frelimo in the urban areas, and Dhlakama and Renamo in the suburban and rural areas. The city of Angoche appears to be the exception: Dhlakama has already scored 8,307 votes from four of its wards. Chissano only got 5,541 votes and Pademo leader Wehla Ripua 277 in those wards. For the legislative elections in those four wards, Renamo is ahead with 9,840 votes, followed by Frelimo with 4,226, the UD with 300, and the Mozambique Independent Party [Pimo] with 257.

General reports from Zambezia Province say that the votes have not been counted in Milange and Alto Molocue Districts yet. Chissano is reported to be leading Dhlakama by some 10,000 votes, and Frelimo is reported to be leading Renamo by some 8,000 votes. Dhlakama had the better of the vote in 54 of the 90 polling stations where the vote has already been counted.

Reports from Tete only reflect the situation in the city of Tete, the provincial capital where, out of 38,983 votes counted so far, Joaquim Chissano has scored 23,190. Afonso Dhlakama has 9,340. Wehla Ripua is trailing them with 741 votes. For the legislative elections, Frelimo has scored 18,237 and Renamo 9,844 votes so far.

We have had no concrete figures from Sofala Province, but the trend suggests strong support for Afonso Dhlakama and his Renamo Party.

We have had no reports whatever from Manica or Gaza Provinces.

Reports from Inhambane Province are that Chissano is clearly in the lead in the city of Inhambane, the provincial capital, and in Homoine District. Frelimo is also said to be ahead in the legislative elections, albeit by a smaller margin. The UD is coming third.

With regard to Maputo Province, we have only had reports concerning Boane District and they suggest that Chissano has had more than 80 percent, and Frelimo some 60 to 70 percent, of the vote. Dhlakama and Renamo are scoring about 3 percent at this stage. The city of Maputo reflects the same trend: Chissano is scoring about 80 percent of the vote and Dhlakama some 3 to 5 percent.

We would like to remind our listeners that these are only very early results. These are not official results, either. They are just results collected by Radio Mozambique journalists in various parts of the country. The final and official result could be substantively different.

Bishop Rules Out Possibility of Election Results' Rejection

MB3010135194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1300 GMT 30 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Beira Archbishop Dom Jaime Goncalves, one of the mediators of the General Peace Accord, set aside the possibility of (?any party) rejecting the validity of the elections results. In an interview with Radio Mozambique just before he met Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama, Dom Jaime Goncalves said some citizens will be frustrated by the fact that their candidates lost but this will not have a major influence. Dom Jaime said the Santo Egidio community and the Catholic Church have been regularly contacting President Joaquim Chissano, the Renamo leader, and UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello, and cited today's meeting with Afonso Dhlakama as an example.

Zambia

'New Hitch' Blocks Angolan Peace Talks in Lusaka

MB2910194294 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 29 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Lusaka a new hitch has blocked the (?initialing) of a long-awaited peace treaty to end the Angolan civil war, but sources close to the talks say it may be resolved on Monday [31 October]. Sources close to the talks say the two factions are deadlocked over the safety of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi and a new demand by government negotiators that UNITA close all its offices abroad.

Ghana

Israeli Government Delegation Visits Country

AB2810162794 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 28 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A four-man Israeli Government delegation has arrived in Accra to hold discussions with government officials on areas of cooperation between Ghana and Israel. The visit is the first from Israel since the resumption of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

The deputy chief director of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Mr. (V. Mazeel), told newsmen that the delegation is happy to be in Ghana after a long break in diplomatic relations to study the emerging realities of the country. Mr. (Mazeel), who is leading the delegation, said Israel is prepared to cooperate with Ghana in the fields of agriculture, health, economic development, and cooperative set up.

Ghana broke off diplomatic relations with Israel in 1973 following an OAU resolution for member countries to sever relations with that country over the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Vice President Welcomes Mideast Peace Moves

AB2910155594 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 29 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The vice president, Mr. Ekow Arkaah, has commended the current peace move in the Middle East. He said the time is ripe for African countries to restore normal and diplomatic ties with Israel. Mr. Arkaah stated this when a four-man Israeli delegation on a weeks' visit to Ghana paid a courtesy call on him in Accra. The vice president recalled several areas of cooperation between Ghana and Israel, particularly in the telecommunication and water industries and hoped this would be revived as soon as possible.

The leader of the delegation, Mr. (V. Mazeel), said Israel is looking at her abandoned projects and other areas the two countries can explore to lay a foundation for further cooperation. He said before Ghana broke relations with Israel, she was involved in sewerage construction, agriculture, and telecommunication projects, which were later abandoned.

Nigeria

Kaduna Lifts Ban on Sale of Petroleum Products

AB2910185594 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 29 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Kaduna State government has lifted the ban on the sale of petroleum products on Sunday [30 October]. A statement from the Office of the Administrator said the decision to lift the ban followed the stabilization in the procurement and distribution of

the commodity throughout the state. It explained that motorists, as from tomorrow, can now buy the commodity on Sundays. Motorcycle operators are also free to do the same in filling stations designated for their use.

Politicians Reportedly Hold Rally To Form Party

AB2810135894 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 28 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Abuja, 28 Oct (AFP)—Prominent Nigerian politicians, including at least three cabinet ministers serving under General Sani Abacha's junta, have defied it by holding a rally here with the aim of forming a political party. The meeting of more than 3,000 people, held overnight Thursday [27 October], focussed on setting an "all-embracing" party, which participants said would make military intervention in politics impossible in future.

Those present included at least 10 former presidential aspirants from the defunct two political parties set up by the previous military regime of General Ibrahim Babangida but abolished when Abacha seized power last November.

The meeting at the Sheraton Hotel in the Nigerian capital was the first time this year that politicians have gathered in a public place to discuss forming a party.

Abacha has promised to lift a ban on political activities only in January.

Among those who attended was former deputy head of state, retired General Shehu Musa Yar'Adua, who is widely believed to be using the opportunity provided by the national constitutional conference, of which he is a delegate, to muster support for his presidential ambition.

The conference, which began in June and has been mandated to draft a new democratic constitution, is the junta's only concession to allowing civilian politicking and has been dismissed by human rights and pro-democracy activists as a "farce." [passage omitted]

The rally at the hotel was attended by Works and Housing Minister Lateef Jakande, Industries Minister Bamanga Tukur and Agriculture Minister Adamu Cir-oma. Organisers and those who spoke at the rally said they planned to form an all-embracing political association that would metamorphose into a party with a national base in Africa's most populous nation, with some 89 million people.

The chairman of the yet-to-be-named association, Chief Sunday Awoniyi said that in view of recent political experience, there was a need for politicians to team up to form such an organisation that would make military intervention impossible in future. Awoniyi is also a delegate to the constitutional conference and a former senior civil servant. Some of the notable politicians at the gathering were former close political associates of Abiola.

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